

THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
The only morning paper published in the city.
TERMS BY MAIL:
One Year, \$10.00
Three Months, \$3.00
Six Months, \$5.00
The Weekly Bee, Published Every Wednesday.
TERMS, POSTPAID:
One Year, with premium, \$12.00
One Year, without premium, \$10.00
Six Months, without premium, \$6.00
Three Months, without premium, \$3.50
One Month, on trial, 10c
All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor of the Bee.
All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha, Neb.
THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.
R. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.
Sworn Statement of Circulation.
State of Nebraska, ss.
County of Douglas, ss.
I, N. P. Feil, cashier of the Bee Publishing Company, do solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending June 4th, 1886, was as follows:
Saturday, 24th, 12,400
Sunday, 25th, 12,400
Monday, 26th, 12,400
Tuesday, 27th, 12,400
Wednesday, 28th, 12,400
Thursday, 29th, 12,400
Friday, 30th, 12,400
Average, 12,400
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of June, A. D. 1886.
N. P. FEIL, Cashier.
SIMON J. FISHER, Notary Public.

Republican State Central Committee.
OMAHA, Neb., June 8, 1886.—A meeting of the Republican State Central committee will be held at the Millard hotel in Omaha, on Tuesday, June 29, at 7:30 p. m.
C. E. YOST, Chairman.

G. WASHINGTON CHILDS cannot afford to be a presidential candidate, unless he can find some one to fill his place as an obituary poet. That, of course, is an impossibility.

ANARCHIST MOST puts in most of his time in feeding grease to a drilling machine in Sing Sing. When out of prison he fed to the anarchist drilling machine.

THE DRY GOODS Chronicle thinks that unless all signs fall the volume of trade for autumn, 1886, will be the largest of any period since the great boom of 1879 and 1880.

RAU, the anarchist, told a Chicago paper that he was highly disgusted with the treatment he received at the hands of the Omaha police. It disgusts any anarchist to be arrested.

SOME of the cities of the south are having booms equal to those of the northern cities. In Montgomery, Ala., real estate has advanced 500 per cent, and rents have doubled in a great many instances within two years because of the great increase in capital and business.

OUR suggestions to the chairman of the board of public works have produced the desired effect, at least for a few days. There is more activity exhibited by the chairman this week than he has shown since he entered the office.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is a great lover of pie. It must, therefore, be a great comfort to him to know that his wife is well versed in the intricacies of pie construction. She once took a cooking school prize for making the best pie. Perhaps it was the knowledge of this fact that determined the president's choice.

OPINIONS are not in accord as to trade probabilities. Business is in better condition by far than any man of commercial standing would have predicted six days ago. There is no upward movement in prices. The enormous production is steadily absorbed. Prices are firm. Labor is generally fully employed.

PUBLICATION is made of the prophecy of a crank, by name "Professor" Grimmon, who predicts a universal war of flames next year, because, forsooth, "the Star of Bethlehem," which shall appear this year every 815 years, is due in Caspian next year. He predicts a sort of labor reign of terror. He ought to be presented with old Mother Shipton's night cap.

WE notice that an effort is to be made to get the saddle of Robert E. Lee for the use of General Gordon in making his gubernatorial canvass in the counties which cannot be reached by railroads. We emphatically enter our protest right on the ground that no saddle can be elected governor of two states. If Lee's saddle wants to be elected governor of Georgia let it resign the governorship of Virginia.

OMAHA's clearings last week were only one larger than for the same week last year. Memphis and New Orleans show 43 per cent more, and it is a query how any city can do it at this season of the year. *Examiner Journal.*
Yes, but the week before the clearings of Omaha were 85 per cent greater than those of the corresponding week of 1885. Omaha has this year very frequently led other cities in the increased percentage of clearings, and she will continue to do so.

MR. G. W. CHILDS, of the Philadelphia *Examiner*, continues to maintain his reputation as one of the most liberal men in the country. He is continually giving away money for worthy objects. The other day, in company with Mr. Drexel, presented the National Typographical union, in session at Pittsburgh, with \$500, and now he is contemplating the presentation of a free library to the city of Philadelphia. We wish that there were more such men as Mr. Childs in the country. He puts his money where it will do the most public good. Hardly any man passes but what erects a monument to his memory in the hearts of his countrymen—monuments that will live longer than any towering marble.

Let the Issue be Made.
Shall the republican party through the state convention declare its choice for United States senators? Congressmen Weaver, states his brave opinion, volunteers the proposition that the nomination of Van Wyck's successor be made at the coming state convention, and the name of the candidate chosen shall be printed upon the state ticket in the same manner as that of other candidates.
This suggestion, made with the object of ruling Van Wyck from the senatorial race track, well commends itself to the supporters of Senator Van Wyck as well as to his opponents. By all means let the issue be made and squarely met. We believe that Van Wyck is the choice of nine-tenths of the republican party of the state, and they may as well express their will through their delegates in the state convention and direct the party managers to print Van Wyck's name on every republican ticket.

The opponents of Senator Van Wyck are of course very confident that they can down him in the convention a great deal better than in a legislature. They rely upon the corporate method of packed conventions and bulldozed delegates. Nebraska, however, is no longer a pocket borough for railroads. The new generation of republicans are intelligent enough to act without instructions from railroad headquarters, and they certainly will not allow the worn out political hacks who have for years misruled the party to dictate its choice for United States senator. The rank and file of the republican party very seldom are consulted as to the preference in the choice of senator. The candidates, heretofore, have never dared to appeal for a popular endorsement either by convention or at the polls. General Van Wyck is the first senator coming up for reelection who has a record which challenges impartial discussion. He has acquired a national reputation which will bear dissection even by his worst enemies. It is only right and proper that every man who applies for Van Wyck's position shall present the credentials on which his claim is based. When these men are ranged side by side with the senator in convention he will lose nothing by a comparison.

The republicans of Nebraska cannot discuss senatorial candidates too soon nor too much. The dark horse should have no place in the senatorial race. If Van Wyck is to be retired, they demand a successor who will be able to represent them if not with as much ability at least with equal firmness and integrity. The republicans of Nebraska do not propose in this campaign to follow in the footsteps of the Ohio bourbon when they retired the old Roman Judge Thurman to replace him by a coal oil dummy. Corporate monopolies and their henchmen will raise the battle cry of "Anybody to beat Van Wyck," but the republicans will insist upon somebody instead of a nobody.

For our part, we most decidedly favor Mr. Weaver's plan to nominate the senator. If there is any man who commands the respect and confidence of a majority of the party better than Van Wyck let him be named. We haven't heard his name whispered yet. The names we have read about as candidates are principally suggestive of a still hunt and the lightning rod.

By all means let the committee include in its call the choice of senator. The local conventions then will declare their preference and send delegates in full accord with their choice.

Showing Their Hand.
The revelations of democratic hostility to civil service reform now making are not in themselves surprising, nor will they cause any astonishment in the methods by which the leaders in congress shall now or hereafter attempt to nullify the civil service law. Yet we find Mr. Dorman B. Eaton addressing laborers before Mr. Samuel J. Randall in defense of reform and in depreciation of the efforts to destroy it, and Mr. Carl Schurz consuming hours in talking on the same subject before the Massachusetts Reform club, as if these ardent advocates of the reform policy had discovered some unlooked for and startling fact. Certainly no intelligent reader of current political history can have entertained a doubt as to the position of the democratic party on this subject. It is implacably opposed to civil service reform, as it is to every other reform which might put the slightest restriction upon its command of the spoils, and it will exhaust every means and resource, however unfair or unscrupulous, to nullify and defeat such reform. The few men prominent in the party not in sympathy with the general sentiment can be counted on the fingers of two hands, and not one of them could secure an elective office by democratic votes. The democracy of Ohio thrust Mr. Pendleton aside at the very first opportunity after the passage of the civil service law, and it cannot be doubted that Mr. Cleveland would have been overwhelmingly defeated had the democracy of the country supposed he would stand for the observance of the law as he has done. In the last campaign in New York the democracy was arrayed in unequivocal opposition to civil service reform, and mainly upon this the full party strength was rallied to Hill, who is now among the recognized leaders in the anti-reform camp, with undoubted aspirations to a higher station which he hopes to reach by pandering to the spoils-seeking proclivities of the party. The tremendous pressure President Cleveland has had to contend against is familiar to the country. In view of this and much more that has become history, there is nothing surprising in the revelations of democratic hostility to reform now making.

It has been suspected for some time that Mr. Randall was in hearty abetting with the spoils-seekers, and his attitude in the debate of Wednesday in the house shows that the suspicion was well founded. It is consistent with the Machiavellian character of Mr. Randall that he should be found now not only antagonizing the president but renouncing a position which, until recently, he was believed upon good grounds to hold. The method proposed for nullifying the law is not by direct and straightforward attack, on the broad and fair ground that it is a principle or policy which ought not to be maintained, but by indirection. It is proposed to make it a condition of the appropriation for this service that it shall be

available only when the rules of the civil service commission are so framed as that the names of all applicants for official appointment from any state, found duly qualified for examination and with regard to age, shall be sent to the head of a department or other officer charged with making an appointment. The object of this simply is to assure the appointment, in the great majority of cases, of democrats, which such a rule would accomplish. The business of the government would undoubtedly go on just as smoothly and efficiently as if there was no civil service law, but the method of nullifying the law proposed by the democrats is not the straightforward way of dealing with the matter, although it is entirely consistent with the character of that party.

New England's Hobby.
The representatives of New England in congress are not disposed to permit public interest in the fisheries controversy to die out, and they lose no opportunity to press this issue upon popular attention. Apart from the importance of the matter as an international question, and as affecting the welfare of a large interest, the solicitude of the New England congressmen may find further ground of justification in the circumstance that the United States is represented in England by a minister whose predilections are believed to be quite as much English as American, and whose sense of duty may require to be stimulated by a strong expression of popular sentiment at home. Furthermore Mr. Bayard did not at the outset manifest a very hearty concern in the issue, and while in fairness credit must be given him for a recent exhibition of some zeal, certainly no harm can come from maintaining something of the pressure which produced it.

The latest expression of New England sentiment upon this subject is contained in a bill introduced in the house a few days since, the object of which is to protect the freedom of commercial intercourse. It provides that whenever the president shall be satisfied that American vessels are denied the privilege of purchasing supplies, bait, and other commercial articles, in any port or ports of any foreign country, he may by proclamation prohibit the vessels of such country, or any designated district, port, colony, or dependency thereof, or any class of such vessels, from entering American ports or exercising the same privileges therein, a violation of such proclamation to work the forfeiture of the vessel and the fine and imprisonment of the offending officer. It is very likely that a measure of this kind would have the approval of a large majority of the American people, for whether the interest be great or little in the controversy directly affecting a New England industry, among the people of other sections of the country, a common feeling, equally strong everywhere in the nation, will approve the policy of protecting American vessels against unjust and injurious discrimination on the part of other nations or their dependencies, and there is, perhaps, no more effective way of accomplishing this than by closing our ports to the vessels of any country which shall deny to American vessels the fullest commercial privileges in its ports.

The Festival.
The musical festival has opened. The work of the first evening was a pleasant surprise, even to those whose expectations were raised the highest. Handel's immortal oratorio "The Messiah" was presented with a completeness and finish, which few of those who listened to its music had ever heard excelled. The performance was more than creditable to Omaha. It would have attracted attention and generous praise in any musical center. The leading artists needed no introduction, and no call for no extended comment. Fursch-Mad, Pierce, Huntington and Broderick have been heard before in Omaha and the warmth of their reception evidenced the pleasure which they always afford to those who are fortunate enough to listen to the exercise of their talents. But hearty commendation is due and will not be withheld from the other participants. The chorus did good and honest work. In several instances it rose to the level of very high artistic excellence.

The large orchestra filled well their part, while Mr. Pratt held his forces well in hand and conducted with his usual brilliancy and faithfulness to the score. One of the most pleasant surprises was the perfect acoustic properties of the exposition building. Every note could be clearly heard in the most remote corners of the structure. The succeeding concerts of the festival should be patronized by even larger audiences than that which attended the first. They will well deserve the best that the people of Omaha can give them.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has resumed his executive functions, and his accomplished young wife has taken her place in the white house as the "first lady of the land," with every assurance that she will honor the exalted social station. Every consideration of propriety demands that the president and his wife be relieved from further espionage and permitted to enjoy all the domestic retirement they can secure, without fear that any Paul Pry of the press will give to the world, with embellishments, every act of their daily life not concealed by closed doors and drawn curtains. There has been "something too much" of salacious sensationalism in the work of the so-called metropolitan press in connection with the event of Mr. Cleveland's marriage, and whatever may be thought of the enterprise of those newspapers which have put forth the greatest efforts in this line—some of them with a disgusting disregard of the decency and proprieties—it is certain that American journalism has not gained in character or in the respect of people who have regard for the proprieties, by their course.

OMAHA wants and must have better facilities for travel to and from the stock yards and packing houses of South Omaha. The only way to get there cheaply at present is by the Union Pacific trains. This means going out at 11 and being penned up until 4 or 5 in the afternoon. Those who want to go later than 11 a. m. must hire a hack or carriage or go on foot. If they desire to leave the yards before the trains come in from the west they have the same experience. When we had no bridge across the Missouri people traveled by stage to Council Bluffs, at least

two or three times a day. There was not half as much travel between those points as there now is between Omaha and the stock yards. The promise that the Belt Line will soon run hourly trains to the stock yards is very consoling for people who can wait a year or two. But meantime it becomes a business problem how to get to South Omaha without losing half a day.

RIOTING in Ulster is excused in London on the ground that it is the method by which an anxious people are protesting against threatened political wrongs. Rioting in Cork was denounced as an outbreak of bloody assassins protesting against a beneficent British rule which has depopulated the country, destroyed industries and driven a large portion of the inhabitants to death by starvation. It makes a great difference in the eyes of the Tory landowners whether "outrages" occur in Ulster or Connaught.

It is not always safe to play poker with the mayor. This is the conclusion of a number of prominent poker-players of Vermilion, Ohio. Ex-Mayor Childs, of that town, has filed a petition in court charging three well known and highly respectable citizens with winning \$2,500 from him by means of poker. He is preparing to bring other cases covering his losses for the last year amounting to \$8,000. This is a case of the mayor making the money go.

MRS. CLEVELAND, nee Folsom, uses stationery with her monogram in heraldic fashion and the motto in Latin, "Where the beds are there is honey." The president's bride has evidently been reading the circulation affidavit of the Omaha BEE. Last week the average circulation of THE DAILY BEE was 12,435.

WE are now beginning to appreciate that Omaha has some artistic taste and culture, and that circuses and minstrel shows are not the only entertainments which can be relied upon to draw an audience.

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY.
New silk-mills are springing up in eastern Pennsylvania.

Two thousand Italians are on the way to work on the railroads in the service of C. P. Huntington.

Work is fair throughout the dominion, especially in Hamilton and Toronto and the larger cities.

The females in the West Virginia penitentiary are paid twenty-five cents a day and the males fifty cents.

When run to its fullest capacity an Akron, Ohio, match factory turns out 57,000,000 matches in one day.

As a general rule a small advance has been made in the prices of heavy-weight goods throughout the east.

Eleven hundred western mailers have formed the Unamalgamated association at Pittsburgh. Their strike is a little over a year old.

The development of natural gas in the Wheeling district is increasing the demand for common labor, which is now paid \$1.50 per day.

The summer trade prospects are fair, but hundreds of people are holding back orders for material, machinery and work of a thousand dollars.

Labor troubles among the northwestern lumbermen have nearly died out. Weekly payments were secured. Many demands for more pay failed.

The spirit of labor organization is flooding the Ohio valley, and lecturers and organizers are working through it. Flourishing assemblies are springing up.

Seven hundred men in Indianapolis packing establishments secured an advance of twenty-five cents per day and a Saturday half holiday last week.

The New York printers defeated Horace Greely's grave. The chief speaker said in his address: "Oh, for one blast from his clarion to-day to cheer the hearts of honest labor."

A traveling delegate in the New York building trades says not half the rumors of restricted building operations in that city are true. He estimates that \$400,000 will be invested this year.

The small industries are gaining strength. Tools, implements and small machinery, which constitute the bulk of the business in shop work, are in quite good demand.

Knights are having a hard time of it in the Southwest. The industrial revolution is failing to secure employment where there is no objection to them. Considerable suffering prevails.

Silk manufacturers in Switzerland are having a hard time, and the workmen are striking. Since 1883 the number of factories has decreased from 139 to 119, and the number of operatives from 29,000 to 25,000.

Labor authorities assert that nearly one hundred thousand workers in New York city have secured shorter hours. Most of the trades are better off. The printers are quite busy and "subs" are reported scarce at the Herald office.

German manufacturers of various kinds of goods, not content with inundating England with cheap goods, are formulating plans for working the United States for finished products in hardware, textile goods, steel cutlery, etc.

The boot and shoe manufacturers report some improvement, and traveling agents write back encouraging letters. The conditions are favorable for an expansion of trade, but its coming hinges on several factors.

A good many lawyers went in the Knights of Labor order, but the great sense of the membership is against a body of men whose standard of justice is formed on such a foundation. The Knights are not a body of men and habits of thought render them mentally unfit to aid labor in its grand revolution from century-old systems of legalized injustice.

Talks Too Much.
St. Louis Republican.
Mr. James G. Blaine talks too much to meet the requirements of his new role as the Lone Fisherman.

Ought to be Left Out in the Cold.
St. Paul Pioneer Press.
Congressman Miller's educational subsidy bill is only a second edition of the Blair bill, a little modified, and should be left out in the cold to freeze to death.

Disguised as a Door-Mat.
Washington Herald.
The beautiful account of the presidential visit published in the New York press was written by Mr. Bismarck, all by himself. He was present on the occasion disguised as a door-mat.

Not Consistent.
Washington Herald.
The defeat of oleomargarine in the lower house of congress indicates that the body is not consistent. What if its constituents should be as careful in distinguishing between the real and the bogus?

A Wall Street Fable.
Life.
A hungry lion once caught a Wall Street broker and carried him into the woods, intending to eat him, but before beginning his repast, the royal beast laid his lunch on the ground and took a nap. While the lion was asleep the cunning broker took out his pocket-knife, carefully skinned the lion without waking him, and then carried the skin off and sold it as a buffalo robe. Moral: This

table illustrates the uncertainty of the stock market, besides showing how easy it is for a man to kick the cover off the bed while he is asleep.

A Murderer of Game.
New York Sun.
It is with great surprise that we see in Western Theore Roosevelt's description of western hunting published in *Outing*, his "happy ranch" hung with the fresh carcasses of fifteen deer. That indicates "murder" rather than true sport.

A Worse Enemy than Oleomargarine.
New York Sun.
A far more potent enemy to oleomargarine than the bill in congress, is a Chicago invention, whereby 100 pounds of milk, instead of yielding four pounds of butter, will give twelve pounds. That would make the price of butter just one-third of what it is now.

The Last Trump.
The following humorous verses, from the pen of Phoebe Cary, have never been published. They were recently found by General S. F. Cary while looking through some old papers of the famous sisters:

Your may shuffle your cards or your own mortal coil—
How you play out your best cards or what you have done—
There is one who can beat you and give you the de'il.

In the sharp game of life you may win the first trick;
But, after you've cut your last cards and your trick,
Then, deuce take it all, even though you die game.

Whoo! kings, queens, or knaves, he will take you the same.
You will find life at last a pretty grave joke.
For you can't let it pass and you cannot revoke.

Gabriel takes you at last, you may like it or no.
For he'll order you up, and he holds the last trump.
STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.
Aurora is to have a \$6,000 hotel.
The big distillery at Nebraska City will begin operations next month.

The saloonkeepers of Columbus must take down their screens or come into court.
The first stone building is now going up in Schuyler, and will be occupied by a bank.

The cannery factory at Falls City has commenced operations with 150 hands employed.
A good hotel man can find a first-class business chance with rare inducements by calling on or writing to Messrs. Hazlett & Bates, Beatrice.

The body of the unknown man drowned at Columbus Sunday has been recovered. A gold watch and \$12 were found, but no marks to lead to his identification.

The skeleton of an infant was resurrected under a house in Crowell, Dodge county, and the people are now engaged in the profitless task of solving the mystery.

The Grays, of Fremont, are anxious to "rattle" with the Athletics or Union Pacifices of Omaha, for \$100 a side and back. The Grays are too anxious to get a "stake" for their excursion.

A brass band excursion from Fremont threatens the peace and harmony of Blair. Should it prove a too-sonorous affair, the Blairites will open hostilities with corn-cobs and tin horns.

The Johnson County Agricultural and Mechanical association is first in the field with a premium list for the fair to be held at Tecumseh, September 21-24. The grounds are among the finest in the state, and the list of premiums is very enlarged and no effort will be spared to make the exhibit a success.

Iowa Items.
The soldiers' monument at Eldora will be unveiled and dedicated August 26.
The public library at Burlington has upwards of one thousand seven hundred patrons.

Contracts to the amount of \$42,000 have already been let for brick buildings in Glenwood, all to be finished this summer.
The court house at Glenwood, which was built in 1857, has been torn down to make room for a more commodious structure.

The Hubbard house of Sioux City has passed to the control of James E. Boogie, who will enlarge and improve it at an expense of \$50,000.

The American railway operators' association was organized at Cedar Rapids Tuesday. The society starts out with a membership of 700.

The annual camp meeting at Spirit Lake will commence June 23 and continue eight days. Mrs. Maggie Van Cott, the noted evangelist, will have charge of the revival services.

John Oliver, of Blackhawk county, who is seventy years old, has been as happy as a young husband during the past week over a thirteen-pound girl. His wife is past fifty years of age.

"John the Baptist," alias Harry Elmore, suicided in the river at Davenport last Sunday. A half-filled bottle of Dr. J. C. Smith's whisky found on the body convinced the coroner that suicide under the circumstances was justifiable.

Saturday morning a tramp broke down the door of the city's room on the Oxford railroad office and under cover of a revolver compelled the operator to give up his keys, taking \$16 and a pistol. The robber was tracked to Homestead and then all trace was lost.

A company is being organized to work the alleged gold mine on the farm of Christian Shirk, near Shannon, Carroll county. It is claimed that the ore assays \$1,000 per ton. Dr. Valentine, of Lehigh and Mr. J. K. the owner of the land, will hold three-fourths of the stock in the company.

Dakota.
Bulion shipments from Deadwood Friday aggregated \$155,700.
The controlling interest in the Key West and Harlem claims, at Carbonate camp, has been sold to a syndicate for \$15,000.

An Artesian well at Gratton is now about 900 feet in depth, and a vein of water has been struck which has a salty taste.

Wages in the mines in the Black Hills range from \$2.50 to \$5 a day, and are regulated by the amount and character of work performed.

The head men of the Sioux nation have written Judge Plovman, at Deadwood, protesting against the sale of any portion of their reservation.

Many of the men who took claims on the Grand Creek reservation claim the right to the land, and are now about to Arthur proclamation have put in large crops thereon and intend to harvest them while the Indians declare they will harvest those crops themselves. Over a million force have been set out this spring by the settlers.

Montana.
It costs about \$50,000 a year to keep Montana lunatics.
A body of ore assaying \$300 to the ton has been struck in the U. S. Grant mine in the Fairweather district.

A company has been organized to work the tin mines located east of Dillon. Assays of the ore show 10 per cent tin.

The Helena land office is most overwhelmed with applications for entry of public lands of the character which Commissioner Sparks tried to boycott.

Dempsey, the champion middleweight, who is now in Butte, will, it is stated, be challenged by Sam Baris, of Detroit, to a small glove fight for \$1,000 or \$3,000 a side.

Bob Sutherland, editor of the Montana

husbandman, after trying vainly for thirty years to find some woman who is kind enough to his peculiar style of beauty to marry him, at last gives it up and pours out his heart in this sage editorial reflection: "Blessed is the man who has no house to clean."

Summer Recreation.
Philadelphia Record.
With the advent of June—the month of roses—there comes upon nearly all the tired denizens of cities a longing to leave behind them, for the time being, the crowded streets, with their busy hum, and spend their days in shady spots where they can hear "the moan of doves in immemorial elms and murmur of innumerable bees!" Many there are, unfortunately, who on account of their limited means or the arduous character of their work cannot afford much rest or recreation than that which is furnished by a family picnic in the park or by a day's run into the country or to the beach. But there are thousands, on the other hand, who are able to take a vacation of a week or more, the chief difficulty that besets them being to decide where they shall go.

It is said of an English nobleman who had returned from a long stay in the continent of Europe that he was at last surprised to find within a few miles of his own home a little spot which he had never before seen, but which in natural beauty was superior to any of the famous nooks of France or Italy. And if many tourists who cross the Atlantic could only be persuaded to spend one of their summer vacations at home it is probable that they would have a similar experience.

The advantages of foreign travel coming into contact with the civilization of the old world, of wandering through towns and cities rich in historic lore and fraught with the memories of centuries—will, of course, be readily acknowledged. But it is too often the case that transatlantic trips are made hurriedly and in an endeavor to crowd too much into a very limited period, the result being that the traveler returns with a confused idea of what he or she has seen.

The Trossachs, to which thousands of pilgrims travel yearly from all lands, were unknown until Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake" told of the fair Ellen, of Fitz James and of Roderick Dhu. And it would often seem as if our authors in their desire to picture us "centuries vast and deserts idle, rough quarries, rocks and hills whose heads touch heaven" forget that in their own land there is to be found everything that can awe and charm; vast inland tideless seas, glassy lakes, forests, primeval mountains, and the like.

Thousands of places that reflect every mood of nature, loop holes of retreat through which we can peep on the faraway world, while the turn of our daily life and labor comes to us softened by distance and blended with the song of birds and the murmur of hidden brooks. There is, it is good to find, each returning year, an increasing desire to know more of our country, and to make the hot days of summer times of rest and recreation in the best sense of the term.

Our own state offers every opportunity for this. Quiet old hamlets and villages, the inhabitants of which still retain many of the manners and customs which their forefathers brought with them; the sea, two hundred years ago, mountain homes, where time changed with the hot air and dust of the city can drink in the life-giving odor of the pines, and fertile valleys rich in fruitful orchards and in waving corn-fields—all these are to be found in Nebraska.

Then, too, with the quietude of their daily life and labor comes to us softened by distance and blended with the song of birds and the murmur of hidden brooks. There is, it is good to find, each returning year, an increasing desire to know more of our country, and to make the hot days of summer times of rest and recreation in the best sense of the term.

Our own state offers every opportunity for this. Quiet old hamlets and villages, the inhabitants of which still retain many of the manners and customs which their forefathers brought with them; the sea, two hundred years ago, mountain homes, where time changed with the hot air and dust of the city can drink in the life-giving odor of the pines, and fertile valleys rich in fruitful orchards and in waving corn-fields—all these are to be found in Nebraska.

Then, too, with the quietude of their daily life and labor comes to us softened by distance and blended with the song of birds and the murmur of hidden brooks. There is, it is good to find, each returning year, an increasing desire to know more of our country, and to make the hot days of summer times of rest and recreation in the best sense of the term.

Our own state offers every opportunity for this. Quiet old hamlets and villages, the inhabitants of which still retain many of the manners and customs which their forefathers brought with them; the sea, two hundred years ago, mountain homes, where time changed with the hot air and dust of the city can drink in the life-giving odor of the pines, and fertile valleys rich in fruitful orchards and in waving corn-fields—all these are to be found in Nebraska.

Then, too, with the quietude of their daily life and labor comes to us softened by distance and blended with the song of birds and the murmur of hidden brooks. There is, it is good to find, each returning year, an increasing desire to know more of our country, and to make the hot days of summer times of rest and recreation in the best sense of the term.

Our own state offers every opportunity for this. Quiet old hamlets and villages, the inhabitants of which still retain many of the manners and customs which their forefathers brought with them; the sea, two hundred years ago, mountain homes, where time changed with the hot air and dust of the city can drink in the life-giving odor of the pines, and fertile valleys rich in fruitful orchards and in waving corn-fields—all these are to be found in Nebraska.

Then, too, with the quietude of their daily life and labor comes to us softened by distance and blended with the song of birds and the murmur of hidden brooks. There is, it is good to find, each returning year, an increasing desire to know more of our country, and to make the hot days of summer times of rest and recreation in the best sense of the term.

Our own state offers every opportunity for this. Quiet old hamlets and villages, the inhabitants of which still retain many of the manners and customs which their forefathers brought with them; the sea, two hundred years ago, mountain homes, where time changed with the hot air and dust of the city can drink in the life-giving odor of the pines, and fertile valleys rich in fruitful orchards and in waving corn-fields—all these are to be found in Nebraska.

Then, too, with the quietude of their daily life and labor comes to us softened by distance and blended with the song of birds and the murmur of hidden brooks. There is, it is good to find, each returning year, an increasing desire to know more of our country, and to make the hot days of summer times of rest and recreation in the best sense of the term.

Our own state offers every opportunity for this. Quiet old hamlets and villages, the inhabitants of which still retain many of the manners and customs which their forefathers brought with them; the sea, two hundred years ago, mountain homes, where time changed with the hot air and dust of the city can drink in the life-giving odor of the pines, and fertile valleys rich in fruitful orchards and in waving corn-fields—all these are to be found in Nebraska.

Then, too, with the quietude of their daily life and labor comes to us softened by distance and blended with the song of birds and the murmur of hidden brooks. There is, it is good to find, each returning year, an increasing desire to know more of our country, and to make the hot days of summer times of rest and recreation in the best sense of the term.

Our own state offers every opportunity for this. Quiet old hamlets and villages, the inhabitants of which still retain many of the manners and customs which their forefathers brought with them; the sea, two hundred years ago, mountain homes, where time changed with the hot air and dust of the city can drink in the life-giving odor of the pines,